ent, though some inferior kinds were known to the

dvertised dictionary. The good phrase

us go with him to Prof. A. WARD's:

of the Boston Journal's "Talk of the Day.

"The phrase 'not worth a hill of beans' is found in

FARMER and HENLEY'S 'Slang and Its Analogues.

where it is marked 'Americanism.' although as far

back as 1297 in England, the small value of the bean

was proverbial. We find HOBBES saying in the seven

teenth century. 'But all this will not advantage his

cause the black of a bean.' Beans have served in

ther ways in proverbe and slang. 'Few men who

better knew how many blue beans it takes to make

five." 'Bean-belly,' a great eater of beans, 'a nick-

such proverbial expressions as 'To keep all the beans

Bean is a term for a sovereign, or a guinea. 'To be

full of beans 'is to be in good condition; to 'give

cans' is to give a good drubbing; 'like beans' is a

general expression of approval and praise: 'to be

blue bledder' is an old phrase for noisy, frothy talk.

interest: 'To know beans '-to be well informed. The

phrase is incorporated into many expressions in a

of New Englanders in general and Bostonians in par-

ticular for baked beans and pork combined with a

sly hit at the assumption of superior culture

This takes us no nearer the answer

the great question: Who invented Baked

Beans? Neither does the opinion of

PYTHAGORAS concerning beans. May not

baked beans have been hit upon, like roast

pig, by a happy accident displeasing to

the underwriters? Is there any reason to

believe that any Bostonian or New England

man invented Baked Beans? If the secret

was found in Boston, how has it been lost?

For lost it has been. Thousands of persons

go to Boston to see the Old South Church

and to eat Baked Beans. They find the

latter article very disappointing. There

may be unexceptionable private Baked

But who invented Baked Beans? Can

anybody tell us? The Massachusetts His-

It was a brave, loyal and kind heart that

wo years ago this week. None of the

Captains of the Santiago equadron won

the affection of his fellow countrymen

more instantly or worthily than the hero

who after finishing the Almirante Oquendo

checked the cheering of his crew "because the

head at the moment of victory to make public

acknowledgment, in the presence of officers

and men, of his belief in God Almighty. There

ored and loved him accordingly.

which they are supposed to insist.

ship and the johnny cake.

of the Cyamophagist

"This note in ' Slang and Its Analogues,' is of local

'To know how many beans make five.

appear in the dictionaries."

excursus:



SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY per Year.....

THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

It our triends who fapor us with manuscripts f must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capusines.

The Poorhouse and the White House In his speech as chairman of the Maine PITT FRYB mentioned a few slight facts that ought to interest the romanticists of working hard at the tear pumps. They say standard and the Trusts and imperialism and other destroyers too numerous to menfew specimen strokes of the wide-winged | Engineering. They may be candidates for disaster under which the United States are | the degree of Bachelor of Science with their now bearing up:

"Our wheat crop in 1868 was larger than that of any other nation-23 per cent. of the world's

"Our corn crop for the same year was ten time larger than that of any other nation-73 per cent. of

"Our export of provisions was three times greater "Our cotton crop was five times greater than that

"Our coal production last year exceeded that of any other nation-31 per cent. of the world's produc-

Our pig fron production last year exceeded that of any other nation -33 per cent. of the world's produc-

Our copper production was more than one-half of that of the whole world. Our railroads were six times the length of those of

any other nation. The United States will enter the new century as the leading world's producer in all the factors

which enter into international commerce." But what consolation are these facts to the to be told by Senator FRYE that the exports of American agricultural products in the last three years have been greater by \$500,000,000 than in the three preceding years, and that the exports of American manufactured goods were a hundred per cent. greater in 1898 and 1899 than in 1896 and have amounted to a million and a quarter a day for the last eight months? "Take away these brutal statistics," the Bryan Jeremiahs will cry. "Tell us not of base and degrading commercialism. Are American citizens actually to be made rich without their consent?'

The more money the country makes the fewer votes BRYAN makes. If the United States would only go to the poorhouse he might go to the White House.

Dartmouth College.

Among the New England seats of learning is one which has rendered services out of all proportion to its pecuniary resources. We refer to Dartmouth College, which received a charter from the Royal Governor of New Hampshire in 1769, and derived its name from the Earl of Dartmouth. the head of a Board of Trustees intrusted with a fund of £10,000, which had beer raised in England for the education of Indian youth. Owing partly to the withdrawal of support on the part of its early patrons in Great Britain and partly to the prolonged effort of the State of New Hampshire to secure control of of the institution, Dartmouth remained for some sixty years what its greatest graduate called it, "a small college;" nevertheless, it sent forth not a few illustrious Americans, conspicuous among whom were DANIEL WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE and SALMON P. CHASE. It is satisfactory to note what the catalogue for the year 1899-1900 testifies, that, since the Civil War, this educational establishment has undergone remarkable expansion, and may be now compared with what Harvard and Yale were forty years ago, except that it includes no theological school and no law school The degrees conferred upon the students who complete its several courses are those of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer and Doctor of Medicine.

The whole number of professors and instructors in the various departments of Dartmouth College is sixty-three; the aggregate number of students is 728. Of these 627 belong to the college proper, with which, however, it should be pointed out that the Chandler School of Science and the Arts has been fused for some seven years. If we look at the States from which the students come, we shall find that Dartmouth is by no means a local institution. Massachusetts contributes 277, or more than New Hampshire herself; New York sends 46 and Illinois 36. No fewer than nineteen States and the District of Columbia are represented. It might, at first sight, be supposed that the Dartmouth medical school would be but little frequented, because Hanover, N. H., is a small town, and can afford only limited opportunities for clinical instruction. As a matter of fact, however, the students number 118, the medical diploma conferred by this institution having a high value. Every candidate for an M. D. degree must have graduated from a registered college, or satisfactorily completed the full course in a registered academy or high school, or else have had a preliminary education accepted as fully equivalent. Above all, he must have studied medicine no fewer than four full academic years of at least nine months each, including four satisfactory courses of at least six months each in four different calendar years in a medical college registered as maintaining a satisfactory standard; present evidence that he has dissected all parts of the cadaver, and pass a satisfactory written examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, gynecology and practice. It is because these conditions are rigorously enforced that a medical school situated in a small New Hampshire town has been able to command general respect for its degrees.

Neither has Dartmouth consented to follow Harvard's example and to whittle away the significance of her degree of Bachelor of Arts. That degree now stands for just what it always stood for, namely, a knowledge of both the classical languages and literature, except that the demands have become more exacting as regards the range and accuracy of a graduate's acquirements. The college proper offers three parallel | That this feeling is reciprocated by the

years of study, to wit: The classical course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the Latin scientific course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters; and the Chandler scientific course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The studies in each of the three courses are mainly prescribed throughout the freshe co | man year. During this year the classical course comprises Greek, Latin, mathematics, either French or German, and English. The Latin scientific course in the freshman year is the same as the classical, e coept that advanced work in French or German is prescribed instead of Greek. The Chandler scientific course substitutes

for Greek and Latin additional work in nathematics, science, modern languages and graphics. After the freshman year the prescribed studies are the same in each of the three courses and include history, physics, economics, English literature, philosophy and law; elective Republican Convention the Hon, WILLIAM saudies are open to all students of the three courses alike, and each student may take any elective offered, provided the Bryan school. These gentlemen are that his previous work has prepared him for its pursuit. It should be here mentioned they see their country ruined by the gold that members of the Chandler scientific course may substitute for the elective studies of their senior year the work of the tion, We take from Mr. FRYE's speech a first year in the Thayer School of Civil

class, and, after a second year of work in the Thayer School, they may receive the degree of Civil Engineer. From this account of the curricula the requirements for entrance may be inferred. Cundidates for admission to the freshman c'ass in the classical course must be qualifind in Greek and Latin as well as in English, h.story and mathematics. Candidates for of any other nation-75 per cent of the world's a imission to the freshman class in the Latin scientific course must present Latin, but instead of Greek they may offer either French or German, together with one of the three sciences, chemistry, physics, and biology. Candidates for admission to the freshman class in the Chandler scienthic course need offer neither Latin nor Creek, but, in that case, they must be examined in advanced mathematics, in French or German and in two of the three sciences just named. That the knowledge of Greek and Latin expected from candidates for admission is by no means elemen-Bryan Jeremiahs? What help is it to them | tarv is manifest from the fact that they are expected to translate at sight passages of o ose and verse, as well as to translate a

> mathematics exacted comprehends a thorough acquaintance with arithmetic, including the metric system; with algebra, including quadratic equations, and with plane geometry. What may be termed the plant of Dartmouth College includes, besides eleven dormitories collectively accommodating about 450 students, a library containing about 85,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets; the Butterfield Museum, which includes biological and botanical laboratories; the Vilder Physical Laboratory, the Shat-

tuck Astronomical Observatory; a chem-

ical laboratory, and Chandler Hall, which

ece of English narrative into both of the

assical languages. The minimum amount

is fitted for the special uses of the departments of mathematics and graphics. There is also a commodious gymnasium. The tuition fee in the college proper and in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering is \$ 00; in the medical school it is \$100 for the first course and \$110 for each of the other three courses. There are extra fees for reatriculation, the use of materials and ex-The estimated expenses of undergraduate range from \$273 to \$545. Much more pecuniary assistance is now obtainable at Dartmouth by deserving but needy students than was formerly the case. The Parker fellowship, for instance, is worth \$5.00 a year, and may be held for the two years succeeding graduation. Four other scholarships yielding \$300 apiece annually have been provided for graduates who desire to continue their studies at Hanover. Four scholarships are awarded for the freshman year, based upon entrance examinations the value of these varies from \$100 to \$150 per annum. Twelve other scholarships of orresponding values are open to applicants from the three upper classes. There are, in addition about two hundred scholarships. each yielding an annual income of \$50. which amount may be increased through faithfulness in study to \$75 and \$85. There are, finally, twenty-four prizes, ranging in

distinction in particular departments.

value from \$8 to \$40, which are attainable by

Room on the Road for Both, With the passing of June, the month most conducive to the full enjoyment of outdoor recreation, it is possible to form an intelligent idea of the extent of the popularity of two favorite pastimes, bicycling and automobiling. At the beginning of the year it was predicted by some that the automobile, when its use became general, would gradually force its less pretentious contemporary. the wheel, to retire, and that the bleycle would retain its hold only upon those who could not afford to buy the four-wheeled vehicles. In the past few months, therefore, curiosity has been manifested as to how rapidly the predicted change would be

brought about. Early in the spring the agents of the American Bicycle Company reported that their orders for machines of the new model were larger than those received up to that date in any year previously; and when the roads became suitable for cycling, it was observed that there was apparently little or no diminution in the number of wheelmen to be seen on the avenues. Discussion of the merits and demerits of the various patt rns of wheels was active. It was evident that the latest mounts were in great demand, and the presence of the new wheels in use confirmed the fact of their sale and desirability.

At the same time the number of fourwheeled vehicles multiplied with astonishing rapidity. Since the first of April it has been difficult to understand how the manufacturers of automobiles bave been able to keep abreast of their orders. The new carriages have appeared in great variety, and objection to them, which was at first raised on the score of clumsiness, unreliability, or lack of safety, has been overcome by invention. Indeed, perhaps the evolution of no other machine, not even excepting the bicycle, has been accomplished so rapidly as

has that of the automobile. But the prophecy of those who expected the horseless carriage to supplant the wheel does not seem likely to be fulfilled in any perceptible degree. Instead of being disstaded from pursuing their pastime by the constantly increasing number of self-propelled vehicles, the wheelmen still retain their love of cycling and welcome the chauffeurs as brothers in a common and most worthy cause-that of securing smooth and sarviceable roads throughout the country.

courses of instruction, each involving four automobilists there can be no doubt. The latter appreciate the strength and persever ance of the organized pedallers, who in turn are ready to receive and profit by the

cooperation of the chauffeurs. If any jealousy or ill feeling has been aroused by the use of automobiles, it can be attributed to the laxity of the police in allowing the new conveyances to be driven at a speed dangerous to life and not tolerated in the case of bicycles or vehicles drawn by horses. But the proper management of the self-propelling carriage is be coming better understood with experience. and, if friction of the sort referred to exists, it is likely to be removed in the near

future. If indications are trustworthy, the makers of automobiles may expect to be kept very busy in the next few years, but it will be long before the manufacturer of bicycles goes out of business.

Why Not Nominate Bryan's Cabinet? The order of exercises reported to have been arranged already at Kansas City is peculiar. It is something like this:

. Temporary organization of the Convention. 2. Reading of Declaration of Independence. 3. Vociferous nomination of BRYAN for President

4. Permanent organization 5. Adoption of the platform. Nomination of ------ for Vice-President 7. Speech by Mr. BRYAN.

Report of Committee on Credentials. In the free and revolutionary enthusiasn of its revivification, the new Democracy is inclined to discard precedent, to cast aside traditions, and generally to disregard conventional ideas as to proper sequence in

procedure. It is keen for all sorts of inno-

vations, such, for example, as the election of United States Senators by popular vote. It seems to us that Mr. BRYAN and his lieutenants might well consider at this time the propriety of introducing still another improvement on old political methods. After having heard the report of the Committee on Credentials, and just before adjourning sine die, why should not the Kansas City Convention complete its work by putting in nomination the statesmen who are to constitute Mr. BRYAN'S Cabinet

if he is elected in November? The circumstance that this has never been done by any national convention of any party is no reason why it should not be done by the Bryanite convention at Kansas City next week. The idea appeals to the imagination. It likewise appeals to the common sense of the practical politician. Unsuccessful candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination can be taken care of so satisfactorily in this way that there will be no sulking, no lukewarmness in their efforts for the ticket. There are eight places in the Cabinet. The convention would therefore name ten candidates instead of two, as ordinarily. The personal interest would thus be increased fivefold.

We venture to offer the subjoined combination, simply in the way of disinterested suggestion:

Secretary of State, CARL SCHURZ of Missourt. Secretary of the Treasury, RICHARD CROKER New York.

Secretary o Washington

Secretary of the Navy, SAMUEL BOWLES of Mass Autorney-General, WILLIAM SULZER of New York. Postmaster-General, NAT WARD FITZ GERALD of

West Virginia Secretary of the Interior, JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tenness Secretary of Agriculture, RICHARD F. PETTIGREW

No explanation of this slate is needed except, perhaps, to say that Mr. SULZER would be very much gratified to be named for the Department of Justice if the convention selects some other statesman to preside over the United States Senate during the Bryan Administration; and that no reward for zealous and unselfish services against trusts and monopolies would be so much appreciated by the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON as an opportunity to run for four years the Department of which the Government Printing Office is a part.

New Democratic Nostrum.

Following the example of the Nebraska Fusionists, whose platform is supposed to have been written or approved by Mr. BRYAN himself, the Democratic State conventions, including Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, have approved the initiative and referendum. This is a favorite Populist panacea, and ALTGELD, the ablest and one of the most radical of the Bryanites, holds that the country can be saved by means of it and not otherwise. Applied to Federal affairs the initiative

would mean that after a certain percentage of voters had declared in favor of a certain measure, such measure should be passed by Congress. By means of the referendum any act of Congress would, upon petition of a certain number of voters, be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Whatever be the value or the want o value of this system it clearly means the destruction of representative government. The Democratic party has much to say about JEFFERSON, but its notion of Democracy is altogether different from his.

Who Invented Baked Beans? A wealthy friend of the arts and the intellectual diet in Boston has offered to build a monument on Boston Common or at some suitable spot selected by the Metropolitan Park Commission, to the inventor of Boston Baked Beans. It might be said that the inventor had built his own sufficient monument. Unfortunately he forgot to leave his name on it. Nothing could prove more clearly the absurdity of history, the whimsicality of glory and the ingratitude of mankind than the absolute anonymity of this undoubted benefactor. The names of mythical and shadowy culture gods or heroes, ERECHTHEUS and YEHL and HEITS: EIBIB are preserved. ARKWRIGHT and WATT and FULTON and Morse and Howe are inextinguishably illustrious But he or she who brought the gift of Baked Beans

to Boston is on the list of the missing. A learned correspondent of the Boston Journal assures us that " probably a Yankee, possibly some fellow familiar with Indian cooking," invented Baked Beans. This is mere toying with supposition. A Yankee would have kept the recipe; an Indian would never have found it. The Indian ate beans, as the learned correspondent tells us, but were they Baked Beans? He also tells us that the Indian name for beans was "manusquessedash," a most sweet word which ought to be revived by the modern Bostonians. Any native Bostonian is much more likely to discover a word or cook over a dictionary than to find a great savory dish like Baked Beans.

But there is at least one man in Boston who venerates beans more than dictionaries. Hear the learned correspondent once more:

"It is certain that beans are a native of this conti-

THE BELLEISLE EXPERIMENT.

old World. Our early settlers used fresh beans, and The Engineer of London gives the first de-SEWALL dined in the summer of 1702 on pork and beans, his next course being roast chicken. That was in Andover, and hardly means baked beans, one thinks. In fact, baked beans seem unknown till the present century, when they are mentioned in the Connecticut Valley, a country famous for good beans and Dictionaries, of course, throw no light upon the sub ject, preferring to draw their materials from poems and fiction. Baked beans are not poetry, and they are not fiction. Dictionaries do not condescend t say what a bean pot is, and they do not know that one man would not give 'a hill of beans' for the best beans,' meaning worthless or of slight value, does not had announced.

Now appears the accomplished editor To tell the truth, we suspect that he is himself the learned correspondent. But let "During the draft in Baldinaville, Mr. WARD met Dr. SCHWAZRY, 'a leadin' citizen, in a state of mind which showed that he'd bin histin in more'n his share of pizer. The doctor was not afraid of the draft; as he said, 'I'm a habitooal drunkard! I'm exempt.' He was eating beans, 'a cheerful fruit when used tem-pritly,' and he oried, 'A blessin, a blessin onto the hed hed! To which ARTEMUS replied: 'Which his name is Gilson! He's a first family of Bostin.' But un loubtedly there were been eaters in Boston before GILSON, just as there were brave men before Students of cyamology and bean lore will thank the Talker of the Day for this

Instead of stopping the fire after two minutes the Majestic kept it up for nine minutes, discharging at the Belleisle eight 12-inch common shell, seven 12-inch armor piercing shell, 100 ounds of 6-inch lyddite shell at the bow, and 100 rounds of 6-inch common shell at the stern and about 1.150 3-inch shell at various other parts of the ship, "besides an indefinite number f Maxims." The Engineer reports that pos sibly seven of the fifteen 12-inch shells took effect; one of them carried away the conning ower, another struck on the water line imnediately below a battery; others blew in the side of the ship and made shavings of fron deck beams. The damage in no instance would have been fatal. The Engineer coneany' is to be full of vigor: 'three blue beans in a

> harm at all to armor, both have made matchwood o he woodwork inside. But while the 6-inch common shell has destroyed as one might destroy a wooden box with an axe, lyddite has pulverized completely ractically there are no r mains beyond a dust decks the decks above shows no sign o it; but it is quite another story with lyddite. Not only are huge holes blown upward, but the en tire deck is buiged up. The cross beams were thick and plentiful; but their resisting power has been nil scribed, as there is nothing there but an enormous hole with strips of iron twisted over it. The upper works selected either knocked clean away or else blows battery, in which at least one shell that had entered porthole had burst, all the gunsights were de royed The guns themselves are absolutely unhurt, but owing to damages to sights and gear, would have were all burned."

Beans there, but the stranger calls the restaurant Baked Beans of little worth. Perhaps it has gone the way of Boston's literary glory and the baseball championtorical Society would like to know. So would the philanthropist who wants to build the monument. So would the Hon. the Belleisle filled and prosaically sank, not GEORGE FRANKLIN BABBITT, President as the result of gunfire injuries, but in an atof the Cyamophilist Club; Judge Robert | tempt to extinguish an imaginary fire. GRANT, whose "Unleavened Bread" will The Engineer concludes that about 30 to 40

shortly be followed by "Boston Brown per cent. of the shots were effective, the rest get a little of it. Putting the average expendi-Bread;" and the Hon. PHILIP HALE, editor | went over or just short, or else went clear through and burst beyond. Only about 10 per cent. were clean misses. Says the paper from which we quote: "The Belleisle experiment has been a triumphant vindication of certain British systems of ship construction. The ceased to beat yesterday in the breast of the British, Japanese, United States, and to some American sailor who commanded the Texas extent the Russian and Italian navies are the only navies that count, from the constructional standpoint, in the light of the Belleisle experiments." This conclusion is based on the lack of protection provided for the batteries and below the batteries, in French and German warships, modern vessels of those navies having poor devils were dving:" and who bared his continuous armor belts, but no especial armo for the guns or the redoubts.

was not a suspicion of histrionic self-conscious ness in any of John W. Philip's actions; and the whole country knew that was so, and hon-The Hon. NEVILLE WILLIAMS, Recorder of Franklin county, Ohio, has prepared for the so complete as expected or hoped. Democratic National Committee a multi-colored Bryan lithograph. It is a fusion lithograph nd contains many things. The young Roscius of Lincoln is in the centre looking very melodramatic indeed. A plough and prises-Wants Peace in His Province. rooster denote his devotion to agriculture and the producing classes. There is a Liberty Bell of 1775, cracked like the Democratic party. There is a Chestnut Bell, date 1900, with the legend, "No Imperialism." There is the American flag, which Col. BRYAN wants removed from the Philippines. There is a Dollar

and will not scare any horse that wears IN SOUTH APRICA.

of the Daddies with the mystic number Sixteen.

There is the reverend phrase: "No Crown of

Thorns, No Cross of Gold." There is a many-

headed snake of enormous displacement. He

plays the part of the Trusts. Democracy, a

bare-footed lady with a tin hatchet, is making

motions at him. It is a beautiful lithograph,

The continuous despatch of reenforcemen to the British army in South Africa, notwithstanding the statements appearing in English papers that the war is virtually over, is giving rise to a variety of conjectures. One is that the British Government, in view of a war in which the Suez Canal might be closed to its transports, desires to have a large force at hand in South Africa on which it can draw for immediate service in Asia. Another, and one which seems to be entertained in France, is that the British Government is preparing for a descent on Madagascar at the first opportunity, and is keeping and increasing its force in South Africa for the purpose. Whatever ground there may be for the suspicion, the French Government has considerably augmented its garrison and war material in Madagascar during the last three months, and has added to the defences and armament of Diego Suarez, the naval station at the north end of the island. In any case the Boer army still in the field hardly seems to call for an increase in the British force to the extent going on, if the despatches describing the surrender of arms, the number of burghers submitting, and other signs of discouragement sent by Lord Roberts and the correspondents with him, are to be believed. The largest force that, according to the latest reports from the Transvaal and Free State, Gens. Botha and De Wet can be credited with, is 16,000 men with nearly all the guns with which they began the war, and it should not be beyond the power of the large British force now actually in the field to complete the subjugation of this handful of Boers, who are said to be so demoralized that they are only kept from surrendering by the they are only kept from surrendering by the influence of two men, Presidents Krüger and Steyn. The total absence of all information from either side as to what is going on, whether as regards the war or the prospect of an early peace, naturally gives rise to every kind of syculation. It may be that Lord Roberts has only which are said to have arrived in order to push the campaign with vigor.

ailed account of the results of the attack made by H. M. S. Majestic on the obsolete ironclad Selleisle. The attack was made during the ast week of May, seemingly: the Enginee as well as the other papers which have described t follows the British custom of omitting dates. The enthusiastic accounts of the newspapers raised the hopes of the British public too high, apparently: they had been told that the Majestic set the Belleisle on fire and sank her, and that the experiment was wholly successful. It would appear that the actual results, successfu as they were in the opinion of technicians, were less spectacular than the newspapers

The experiment was made at Portsmouth The Belleisle is a 5,000-ton turret ship, built twenty-three years ago; she has a belt of 12inch armor, tapering at each end to 6 inches the batteries are protected by 10-inch and 8-inch armor, and the redoubts below the batteries by 0-inch and 8-inch armor. For the experi ment, the ship was moored by anchors at each end; 300 dummies to represent the crew were placed at the proper fighting posts, steam was nade and maintained in the boilers, ammunition was placed in the service magazines, the guns were run out, a torpedo was placed in a tube; and except for actual life on board the Belleisle was in condition to do battle. As planned the 14,900-ton Majestic was to pass the anchored Belleisle at a distance of from 1,300 to 1,700 yards at about seven knots an hour, and was to fire on the old ship for two minutes with all the guns she could bring to bear. She passed at six instead of seven knots, but at the

proper distances.

"Between the damage done by the lyddite and the common shell there is no comparison. Both have made holes in the armored ends, both have done no . . The damage to the funnel cannot well be derere blown to pieces, the six-pounders fleft on the ideways with some of their fittings melted. Inside een of no use at all. The dummies around them

All the small boats left on board were destroyed. As soon as the firing had ceased, the Belleisle was boarded by fire parties and inspectng officers. She was full of smoke from burning ummies, from the furnaces, the funnel having been destroyed, and from unexploded lyddite shells which were burning. The inspectors thought she was on fire and ordered water pumped into her. The hole on the water line was thus brought under water, whereupon

Much that our navy learned on July 3, 1896 the English naval experts are discovering from their experiments with the Belleisle It would seem from the English newspapers as if they had tried to make the experiment cover too much, and had been disappointed in the results. If they have learned something bout the effect of lyddite, and something of the value of the Beileisle's armor plan, the experiments will have been valuable, even if not

VICEROY CHANG CHIH TUNG. Progressive Chinaman's Industrial Enter-

A cable despatch to THE SUN from Shanghai ays that Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, the most fluential native official in the central Yang tse valley, has assured the Consuls that peace will be maintained throughout the valley. The Viceroys of six other States along the river say they will support Chang's policy.

The despatch adds that Chang has hitherto been bitterly hostile to foreigners. However this may be, he has made much reputation in foreign countries by his efforts to promote modern methods of manufacturing, and par ticularly of iron and steel working in China. His net hobby for years has been the iron works which he built at enormous expense in the city of Hanyan, just across the river from Hankow. The plant covers seventy acres and Chang has insisted upon running it with native workmen. At last accounts one Englishman and two Belgians were employed as heads of departments and there were sixteen other European mployees, under whose direction were hun dred of native artisans. The plant, which cost about \$4,000,000, is supplied with coal and fron brought by a railroad from mines seventy miles away. Not long ago the output was seventy five tone of pig iron a day from the blast fur naces and eighty tons of Bessemer steel, a very small product considering the size of the plant Rails were being rolled for the railroad between Pao-ting and Hankow, but Europeans say they are of inferior quality.

Another of Chang's hobbies is the arsens which he built a short distance from the iron works. It was Chang's idea that China should make her own guns and ammunition, and he built the arsenal to give his countrymen ; chance to prove that they are competent for this work. The results have been rather disappointing, for the arsenal, like the iron works, a striking example of the appalling waste and absence of organization usually seen in enterprises controlled by native officials. The arsenal employs about 2,000 hands but the outout amounts to only about 8,000 Mauser rifles year and 150 small cannon which, according to European testimony, are almost worthless. Last fall about 100,000 car tridges were being turned out each day with wowder brought either from Germany of Shanghal. The arsenal is fitted with the bes German machinery and the managers have exert German advisers, but on all sides there is onspicuous evidence of extravagant expendi

ture, with a minimum of good results. Chang's theory that his own people can turn out excellent modern guns and the best iron and steel products has been tested at enormous expense, but no foreigner who has inspected the works thinks that the experiment has been even moderately successful.

NETS AND HOOKS.

Mr. N. B. Church Fires Another Broadside of TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your repl of June 27 to my letter of the 25th makes some point and asks some questions to which I deem it my duty

o reply. Is it a fact that the menhaden are caught in the deep sea or a greater distance than five miles from shore? If all of the States were to legislate as it is proposed that the State of New York should legislate menhaden fishing in that part of the sea where menhaden are caught would be prohibited.

The root of the matter, however, is this, the anglers complain that menhaden fishing interferes with their sport. The first question is as to whether or not the sport of the anglers is as important as a great national

The next question is as to the truth of the anglers'

The question is, "Do menhaden fishermen catch enhaden only?" Of course, if that be the case the

anglers have no cause to complain. Now, in answer to this I would refer you to the eport of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries entitled "Builetin of the United States Fish Commission, Volume XV., 1895," pages 285 to 302, inclusive. That report is official and im partial, and it seems to me should be conclusive evidence to all fair-minded men; and it is to the effect that menhaden do not school with ther fish under such conditions as to make possible the simultaneous catch of menhaden and ood fish. That this conclusion of the Commissioner s justified can be proved by any one and every one familiar with the trade, and the report of the oner is entirely consistent with our own experience.

To my mind the matter seems to sum itself up it

First, the menhaden fishermen do not catch food Secondly, even if they did to such an extent as to nterfere with the anglers' pleasure, the question yould remain whether the menhaden oil industry is

not of greater national importance than the pleasure Thirdly, the "misleading" is not ours, but that of those who claim that we should not complain if we are permitted to fish everywhere except within five miles of land. This is about as sensible a proposition elative to this business as it is to say that a man would have no right to complain provided he were permitted to walk anywhere within five miles of

N. B. CHURCH.

NEW YORK, June 28.

We will answer Mr. Church's questions. It is fact that menhaden are caught at a greater distance than five miles from shore. If Mr. Church will step into his library and open Vol. XI. of the American Cyclopædia he will find in the article on "Menhaden" that "they are caught chiefly in purse nets as far out as thirty miles from land." Therefore, "if all the States were to legislate as it is proposed that the State of New York should legislate," menhaden fishing would not be prohibited. A strip of five miles would be cut off the thirty niles, leaving Mr. Church and his associates a width of twenty-five miles for his nets all along our Atlantic coast. If he doubts the statemen of the American Cyclopædia, he can obtain from the League of American Salt Water Fishermen all the evidence he desires going to show that acres of menhaden have been repeatedly seen at greater distances than five niles from shore.

The question "whether or not the sport of the inglers is as important as a great national industry" does not cover the matter. Indeed, it has no place in the controversy. Comparisons are odious. But, just from mere curiosity, let us take a look at this one. The menhaden oil and guano business has its importance, beyond a doubt; but Mr. Church's question is evidently prompted by the notion that the sport of the anglers has no importance whatever. That no tion is narrow. It is claimed that there are 200,-000 anglers in the State of New York alone. There may or may not be exaggeration in the claim but, perhaps it is fair to assume that there are 300,000 in the United States. Now, the knights of the hook and line are notorious for spending money on their sport. The railroad companies get some of it: the hotel men get much of it: the boatmen get their share of it; the fishing tackle men get heaps of it; the ship chandlers get plenty of it, and the bait gatherers and dealers tures of the anglers at an extremely low figuresav \$10 a season for e number at 300,000, we figure out just \$8,000,000 put in circulation by the anglers every year.

If these figures seem fantastic to Mr. Church we will at once surrender an angling army of 200,000 men and hold a reserve force of 100,000 for defensive operations. Then we may reasonably suppose that each man's output is \$30, instead of \$10; and we reach precisely the same result in cold coin, and keep the figures strictly within the lines of probability. The Menhaden Gil and Guano Company may be able to bring out a far more imposing row of figures, but it cannot foot up enough to give it any color of right, from an industrial point of view, to destroy a sport in which so many citizens derive pleasure and profit. Mr. Church's digest of the report of the United

hardly satisfactory to that high official. Of course "menhaden do not school with other fish." The trouble is, the other fish school with them, and the poor menhaden sincerely wish that the other fellows would go to some other school. Does Mr. Church want us to believe that when the menhaden are trying to get away rom unwelcome intruders his men refrain from netting them, for fear of catching food fishes! The possibility of "the simultaneous catching f menhaden and food fish" is plain enough. But how to catch "menhaden only" with purse nets presents a problem difficult of solution Every waterman knows that the menhader swim on the surface of the water; every menhaden man knows that his net goes many feet pelow the surface, and every fisherman knows that many kinds of food fishes, especially weak fish, swim within easy range of the purse nets Before a committee of the Legislature several years ago a menhaden man swore that he prought to Fulton Market, if we recollect, 30,000 weakfish. The dealers had more than they needed. As the fish, for a wonder, were in tolerably good condition-captured close by, no -he wanted to throw them on the dock and let the poor people take them. But he was ordered to take them to Barren Island and he did so. He fished for "menhaden only." testimony was quoted at one of the late Fish Conferences, together with some pretty crush ing evidence in regard to the effect of too much netting in Buzzard's Bay and to the benefits of its aboli-hment, all of which will be interesting eading for Mr. Church and well calculated enable him to appreciate the melancholy fact that his closing remark, in all its glittering glee, is merely a mossbunker.

A Pathological Bugaboo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read to an evening paper of to-day that four cases of supposed leprosy have developed among Idaho volunteers who have returned from the Philippines. The State realth authorities are investigating. One of the case the report from Boise, Idaho, says, is genuine and the case is isolated.

Will you permit me once more to say that there to o danger to this country from the leprosy which may be brought back by our soldiers from the Philipnes, Hawaii or even China? History, from Pliny's time and Ptolemy's soldiers

own, is against such a proposition. Returning armies even never infected a country. Our home-comin even never increase a country.

Troopers are marked men, whose experience in leper countries is widely known and their medical attendants are on the watch for ruspicious symptoms. If leprosy develops it is at once detected.

The man whom you do not suspect—the immigrant the dangerous one. hinese immigrants may bring us the scourge, but our soldiers, never!
Before these anti-expansionist reporters have urther chance to exploit their pathological buggboo, slease shoots away. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D. NEW YORK, June 30.

Kapurthala Mule Does It Again. From the Labore Tribune.

When the astounding news that a mule had foaled at Kapurthala appeared in these columns last year ven our best friends shook their heads and sighed that the sedate Tribune too was going the way of the ommon bazaar newspapers. The same Kapurthala correspondent again informed us a few days ago the he same mule has again dropped a foal. On inquiry we learned that the report was correct. The import ance of the news will be understood by those only who know how rare the phenomenon is

CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Inconsistency in the Matter of Continental Union.

MONTREAL, June 30 .- The fates are going against Sir Wilfrid Laurier just now. Some one has been raking up his declarations and eeches of ten years ago and they have been published in the leading French Conservative paper here. In view of Sir Wilfrid's present attitude, they are interesting, doubly so, because they carry with them a feeling that his latest standpoint need not necessarily be taken to be his last. Whether it is the influence of the genius loci or some other impulse, Sir Wilfrid seems to be trying to emulate the late Sir John A. Macdonald in his determination to remain in office in Ottawa without regard to past pledges or declarations of policy.

The first document offered for the consideration of the Canadian public is a statement written by him in 1890, in response to a circular sent out by a New York paper to a number of Canadian political men and journalists inviting an expression of opinion on the future of the country. The Mr. Laurier of that day wrote: country. The Mr. Laurier of that day wrote:

What we need is not the cry for imperial federation as it has been started lately, but a political, commercial and economic reform, and an alliance widen would not be limited to the British Empire, but an aliance, a lederation that shall embrace all the nations of British origin. Is there any good rea on against the accomplishment of this project? Is there any reason why the United States should be left out of this great reform? I do not see any. The British race is the great commercial race of the world. It is apread over the whole surface of this contine to a manufacture of the great reform? I do not see any the british appead over the whole surface of this contine to a manufacture of the speed to the path which the great Liberal party should follow it that which will most surely lead to the occomplishment of this great object of the alliance of the whole British race on the surface of the globe. If we obtain an alliance, a commercial aliance between the United States and Canada, we shall have prepared a ring in the chain. But we should not be satisfied until rings shall have been joined to rings—until we shall have encircled the entire globe with a mighty chain.

A year after, Mr. Will rid Laurier, said at a

A year after, Mr. Wil rid Laurier, said at a meeting given in his honor at Boston by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of that city on Nov. 17: Jean Baptiste Society of that city on Nov. 17:

There are people in my country who say that an imperial federation, that is to say, a federation between England and her colonies would be the best alternative for Canada. In so far as the Monroe Doctrine is applicable to Canada, I am in favor of the Monroe Doctrine. I do not want the intervention of Europe in our affairs, and it would be suicidal on the part of Canada to entangle itself in a federation that would force it to take part in all the wars which Grat Britain, in consequence of her position, is constantly obliged to wage in different parts of the world. That consideration alone suffices to turn the people of Canada from such an idea. They tell us also that we should form a league between England and her possessions in virtue of which we should carry on trade within the British Empire to the exclusion of the rest of the world.

of the world.

I have only this to say with regard to that idea: it is absolutely absurd. I prefer the "Yankee dollar" to the "British shilling," especially when the dollar is so near and the shilling so far away. If the trade can be British and profitable at the same time, I have no objection; but if the trade in order to be profitable must be American. I am in favor of trade with America. objection; but if the trade in order to be profitable must be American. I am in favor of trade with America.

So spoke Mr. Laurier in 1891, and it is evident from what he said then and in 1890 that his opinions are not irrevocable. In 1897, carried away by Jubilee glitter and unexpected honors, he came back to Canada and on the Champs-de-Mars here proclaimed himself "British to the core." To a large extent he has proved it, and in nothing so much as in the zeal with which he unheld the unjust and untrue aspersions cast on the Boers in exculpation of the British attack on their independence. But Sir Wilfrid may still be receptive of new convictions, and if he should see that it will be to his interest to take up the question of independence or annexation, it is not outside the bounds of possibility that he will do so. The only danger is that from frequent changing his convictions may have been worn so threadbare that they would be too transparent.

The nomination of Sir H. Joly de Lotbiniers to the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia is not generally regarded as a very judicious cne. He is a partisan of Chinese and Japanese immigration which is pretty sure to bring him in're collision with the labor orxani-

Japanese immigration which is pretty sure to bring him in o collision with the labor organi-zations of the province. His strong pro-British proclivities and willingness to subordinate Canadan interests to British exigencies are also

against him.

As an exemple of the prosperity so loudly proclaimed as resulting from the present regime with its preferential tariff on English manufactures, the pawnshops of Montreal are so gorged with pledges that they have announced \$20 as the highest limit of individual loans, and make great discrimination in the case of new applications.

The Battle of Cedar Creek.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You eavairy correspondents on "The Battle of Cedar think I hurled a special attack on the cavalry of Gen. Sheridan's force in that battle. They are no aware that the exigencies of space in the THE SUN of June 22 condensed my letter two-thirds, and thus made prominent what was merely incidental as a reply to Mr. Crumpton; that the advent o cavairy was not early in the morning of around. The surprise began at daybreak, not 9 A. M., and I accept as correct what "E. F. D." says the cavalry, which was stationed on the extreme right, to move till between 9 and 10 A. M." In my letter, as I wrote it. I said: "Time was a large elemen that morning of Oct. 19, and if his (Crumpton's) statement of the condition of affairs (he saw) is accurate, then he did not reach the left where the Eighth Corps Division had been, from three mile on the right of the Sixth Corps, where the cavalry were, until the major part of the surprise was over, and only after the division of the Nineteenth Corps, flanked, but fighting, fell back to where the Sixth Corps was forming behind to form the new line of front." Therefore I concluded Crumpton indicated a situation when his cavairy detail appeared at least two hours later than the actual surprise, and "E. F. D". gives the reason States Fish Commis ioner will, we suspect. be and the time.

No veteran who served under Gen. Sheridan would detract an iota from the invaluable service of his cav alry and its officers. At Cedar Creek in the evening and night it was this cavalry, racing for the "Gap." which trapped Early's army and made the victors tonishing in its completeness. But when Mr. Crumpton, a cavalryman, writes [(see THE SUN June 20) that "the battle of Cedar Creek was the best planned and executed battle of the Civil War" and that "the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps were comparatively raw troops" he disqualifies himself as a war chronicler and he is not a military critic. Col. Teters's letter in to-day's SUN is a model of

areful statement of what he recites from his own observation, and there have been some other valuable etters written by line officers in THE SUN on this new "Sheridan Ride" controversy, and I am glad my abridged letter brought out a fact ("E. F. D's") which puzzled before and raised such suspicions as I echoed, that there was an undue delay in sending or the cavalry. Looking at it now "after the fair" we might car

there was a tactical mistake in not having at least one brigade of the cavalry habitually enc the left of that Army of West Virginia, and then there would have been no material surprise We all agree the General of Cedar Creek was Gen.

Philip H. Sheridan. W. J. M. NEW YORK, June 29.

A Religious View of the Chinese Rebellion. From the Christian Intelligencer.

To save themselves from the dismemberment of their country the Chinese are assailing the foreign white men. They do not discriminate between mis sionaries and converts to Christianity on one hand and grasping political powers on the other. Within few years, and repeatedly, the Chinese Government has declared its obligations to the missionaries of Christian churches and commended them to the good will of the Chinese people. China has been subject to revolts and endeavors to bring about a revolution. There has always been a resentment against the Manchu-Tartar dynasty and a desire to supplant it by a genuine Chinese dynasty. Therefore rebellions have occurred. At present the Boxers represent that revolutionary disposition and the Manchu dynasty apparently sympathizes with the popular desire to

save China for the Chinese. The Government of the United States must protect the lives and property of its citizens in China, but the American people ought to sympathize with the desire of the people of China to save their country from a partition among the Powers of Europe. If China is divided among the Powers of Europe, the only territories on the earth, important in extent, not ruled by the white races, will be Morocco and Arabia. Then will come a strife for supremacy among the whites.

Questions Answered.

W. Mc K.—Yes. W. J. B.—No. W. J. B.—No.
Sport—James J. Jeffries.
Featrice—Put a little prussic acid in his coffee.
Tom—Four of a kind.
Sweet Young Thing—No. Wait till he asks you.
Professor—Why don't you look in the diction?

Inquirer-July 4, 1776. Gold Brick Broker-His present address is Br Litterateur-William Shakespeare and Alfred Age n.

Diner Out—No. Eat it with a fork.

Nancy L.—What Hobson?

Histo ian—Christopher Columbus.

Anti-Imperialist—He is not yet dead.

Ice Consumer—Twelve cents an ounce.

From the Chicago Dally News. She-All men have their hobbies. Now women, He (interrupting)—Yes; so they see the what?

ally speaking.